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VOL. LVI.-NO. 160.

A BRITISH SPY IN THE CAMP.

LE CARON MINGLED WITH TRISH LEAD ERS AS AN EAVESDROPPER.

He Accuses Egan, Sullivan, Breslin, Brennan, and Other Noted Land Leaguers of Promoting Dynamite Wartare Secret Secolutionary Meetings Were Held, he Says, at the Chicago and Philadelphia Conventions Sullivan's Prompt Denial. Copyright, 1809, by Tux Sex Printing and Publishing

Association.

Informer Le Caron was on the witness stand the whole of to-day, and it will take at east two or three days before the Commission has done with him. To-day's performance did not compare with that of yesterday in sensational points, but it was fairly interesting. He told what purported to be the story of how Fenianism developed into dynamite conspiracy, and at wearlsome ength detailed the proceedings at the Chicago Convention and other historical gatherings of American Irish. The names of Parnell and less prominent members of the Irish Paritamentary party were freely bandled about, but even if to-day's evidence be accepted as truthful, which requires an exercise of phenomenal faith, it proves no more than that the Land League leaders from the first endeavored to sever themselves from the party of violence and tried to convert the revolutionists to faith in constitutional methods.

By the Associated Press.

Le Caron detailed a conversation with Alexander Suilivan in June, 1881, regarding a proposed alliance of the different Irish organizations, in which Sullivan said no radical change could be effected until they had a change of representatives on this side of the water, which would be very soon. Mr. Sullivan bitterly opposed the discussion of this matter in open convention on the ground that it would leak out and compromise the Parnellite party. At a conference of the "F. C.," on Aug. 3, 1881, the meeting discussed preparations for dynamite operations, and recommended the formation of classes in mining engineering.

Breslin was paid for building a submarine torpedo boat, which proved a failure. Another firm built a boat, which lay on the New Jersey side of New York harbor four months, but was not used against British ships. Mr. John O'Connor, an agent employed for carrying arms to Ireland, attended the Chicago Convention as a representative of the Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

The witness produced this circular, dated Sopt, I. 1881, and distributed after the Chicago Convention. It was headed "Caution:"

8.6. will read this document at the meeting following its receipt. After reading it twice they will burn it in the presence of the D. and J. C. of each D. and send to the Secretary of F. C. a statement that it was so burned. If the S. G. falls to burn it the J. G. win report the fact. O'Connor, an agent employed for carrying

The witness, in compliance with instructions from headquarters, attended the Chicago Convention. T. P. O'Connor and Timothy Healy also attended. The Rev. Mr. Betts was proposed for President of the Convention, but the elerical element representing the moral suasion section objected to him. Betts belonged to the aggressive party. At the direct request of O'Connor this objection was withdrawn, and Betts was unanimously elected. Several priests who approved a dynamite policy attended the Convention.

who approved a dynamite policy attended the Convention.

The witness said he had received from the directory a circular giving a report of the proceedings of the Convention. This circular said that the doctrine which the Convention had adopted was that a people living under an unnatural Government and wishing to be under a natural Government and establish a natural Government in its place.

At this point Mr. Parnell appeared in the court room. His entrance created a sensation. The witness looked steadily at Parnell for several moments. Continuing, the witness said he sent ceptes of all documents of the Brotherhood to the English Government at the time. Since then they had not been in his possession, Alexander Sullivan, he said went to England in 1882 and remained there two months. Sullivan, upon returning from England, made a statement to him.

Q.-Did you converse with Sullivan regarding plans to the converse with Sullivan regarding plans.

Q.-Did you converse with Sullivan regarding plans for future warfare? A.-Yes.
Q.-Did Sullivan refer to what passed with any of the leaders in the United Kingdom? A.-Yes. Sullivan, referring to the arrest of Gallagher, the dynamiter, said that in future men would be chosen for the work who did not exceed their orders like Gallagher. Sullivan said Gallagher had neglected his instructions and had given himself away; that he had consorted with Rossa's men, who told Jim McDermott, who informed the Government. Sullivan also said that they would continue to send men to England to carry on an active dynamite war.

Attorney-General Webster then read other directions assued by the dynamite brotherhood.

Attorney-General Webster then read other circulars issued by the dynamite brotherhood, which the witness said he had received and copied. In these circulars appeals were made for further exertions to enlarge the special fund and foster the movement. Reference was made to the men who carried their lives in their hands and whose destruction would follow a discovery of their plans.

On March 30, 1883, witness received a circular of instructions intended for the exclusive use of Senior Guardians. In this circular every branch of the organization was commanded to endeavor to perfect itself in some particular branch of warfare.

The text open convention of the Land Langue met in Philadelphia in April. 1883. Before the Convention witness was instructed to secure the largest possible attendance. Egan, Mooney, and Bolan summoned the Convention. Witness attended as the Clan-na-Gnei delegate of the Braidwood. Ill., Camp. He also represented the League, Eagan did not attend the sevent meetings, but he requested the witness to inform him of all the details of the discust one, and declared that the programme was sat. Shetory to all Nationalists.

Mr. Davith here asked if any one he knew was present.

Witness—Yes; several. Every gentleman you

present. Witness—Yes; several. Every gentleman you know in Chicago was present at one time or

another.

After the Convention the Land League beamother.

After the Convention the Land League beamothe National League, of which Alexander Sullivan was President. Thomas Brennan attended the secret meetings, which it would have been impossible for him to have attended unless he had been a momber of the "I. R. B." or "M. B." Frank Byrne attended the open Convention, but was not present at the secret meetings. Sheridan was not present at the secret meetings. Daly of Castlebar attended the secret meetings.

Another circular that was read advised the members of the organization to be patient, the cause having previously suffered through overimpatience.

On May 28, 1883, the witness saw Fegn. in

Another circular that was read advised the members of the organization to be patient, the cause having previously suffered through overimpatience.

On May 28, 1883, the witness saw Egan in Milwaukee. Another circular issued by the organization on Sept. 6, 1883, said the executive was unable to see its way to an armed insurection until England should become involved in a war. In the mean time a secret war would be carried on. All informers, the circular said, were foredoomed.

While in Milwaukee Alexander Sullivan said to the witness that the active operations were entirely in the hands of the revolutionary direction of their own organization, but that there had been some lack of courage shown, and the directory had found it impossible to get men from the home organization to do the work. Sullivan said that in future every one chosen should be without family and be an old and tred member. No new member would be allowed to work, because lately forty frish constables had arrived in Ambidia to try to join the organization and learn its secrets. Before departing on an expedition every man would be instructed in the use and management of explosives.

At the end of 1883 there was a solit in the organization, the secelers retaining the old name, while the others, under Sullivan's leadership, founded a new secret organization entitled the "U. 8." Vitiness and a majority of the members of Camp A poined the "U. 8." In January, 1884, the Redmonus arrived from Australia and travelled through the United States, Fromment members of the "U. 8." In August, 1884, a League Convention was held in Boston. Between January and August witness did not see the Redmonds. The only difference between the two sections was the sign for the executive.

EULLIVAN DENIES IT.

Chicago. Feb. 6.—Mr. Alexander Sullivan

for the executive.

SULLIVAN DENIES IT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Mr. Alexander Sullivan said to-day in regard to the statements made about him by Dr. Lo Caron that he knew Le (aton, who went here by the name of Dr. Le Caron, only as he knew hundreds of other men who attended League Conventions and professed great interest in the Irish cause. Le Caron represented himself to be a Frenchman who had been in the Union army, and later in the Fenian organization. Le Caron said his wife was Irish, and he was ready to die for Ireland, and constantly declared his Irish sympathy. Mr. Sullivan said he had never enversed with Le Caron about Mr. Fornell or about any subject which wes

conversed with Le Caron about Mr. Fornell or about any subject which was been to the world. He believed there was not a particle of foundation for his statement that Parnell ever expressed sympathy with any method except open, public agitation to aid the Irish people in securing self-government. The fact that Le Caron had to bolster up his statement with a photograph

of Mr. Parnell, which the Irish leade, had inscribed with his autograph, was evaeuee of its weakness. Almost any one who sufficiently persistent could get the autograph of any public man. Thousands of people, fullivan said, have autographs of Messrs. Geveland and Harrison who have no intimategoqualnance with these sentlemen. The meting Mr. Parnell addressed in Chicago was presided over by flovenor, now Senstor, Cu. iom. Clergymen of all denominations and citizens from every walk in life were on the platform. Mr. Parnell had nothing to do with extending invitations to that meeting nor with any of its details. He arrived in the city barely in time to go from the train to the meeting. The whole story was another desperate effort to give some color of excuse from continuing the case against Mr. Parnell. In due time, Mr. Sullivan believed, Mr. Parnell would dispose of all this evidence to the world's satisfaction.

JOHN DEVOY SAYS LE CARON LIES,

JOHN DEVOY SAYS LE CARON LIES,
John Devoy, whose name occurs frequently
in the testimony of Le Caron, says: "The
whole thing is a lie. The man testifies to order.
I met Le Caron in 1881 in Braidwood. III. He
was President of the Braidwood branch of the
Fenian organization. He was a very plausible
sort of a fellow, and you would never take him
for an English spy. I next met him at the
Land League Convention in Chicago in 1881.
The proceedings were entirely public and open.
Gen. Millen and I never received \$10,000 from
the skirmishing fund to go to England in 1878,
as Le Caron testified. I know also that Mr.
Parnell never expressed any desire to join the
Brotherhood.

Brotherhood.

"Farnell while here never attended any but rublic meetings. They have no document of mine such as they claim to have put in evidence. If they have it, it is a forgery. Breslin is dead, and Le Caron knows that whatever he says Breslin cannot deny. The testimony is false from beginning to end."

THE UNITED STATES INTERFERES.

Arms, Said to be for Hyppolite. Minister Preston, Gen. Contreras, and Vice-Consul Singleton were all smiles yesterday. At last the United States Government had interfered with the sailing of a vessel which, according to Légitime's representations, was laden with contraband of war. The vessel in question was the steamer Carondelet, belonging to C. H. Mallory & Co. and chartered by an unknown party. The published charter of the steamer reads: "Time charter at \$150 a day."

The vessel is really chartered by the Dominican Consul, Mr. Julia, and he is said to be the representative of Mr. Hanstedt of Jimenes & Hanstedt, 5 South William street.

District Attorney Stephen A. Waiker had such a lot of affiliavits laid before him yesterday in the time of the transfer of the business of A. T. Stewart to Judge Hilton yeu had some notion of the value of the property?"

"Possibly."

"Possibly."

"Nore: ten millions."

"You supposed, in that case, athe time of Mr. Stewart's death and altorward, that the holding of this property by Judge Hilton as his win would be an uniawth deprivation of your wife and Mr. Clinch of upward of \$1.00,000?"

"Yes, each had one-tenth."

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a lot of affidavits laid before him yesterday morning, to the effect that the Carondelet had her contraband of war, that he libelled the vessel at once. She had been cleared by Collector Magone, but Mr. Walker did not know it when he gave the libel papers to United States Marshal George H. Holmes. Mr. Holmes took Deputy Marshals Purcell, Smith, Hawkins, and Jones with him, and engaged the tug F. W. Vosburg and went in search of the steamer. There were many vessels lying in the inner harbor, and an extended search was necessary before the Carondelet was found with steam up and ready to sail at a moment's notice. The Marshal and his deputies drew alongside and formally announced that they seized the vessel in the name of the United States Government.

Capt. Wm. F. Evans was ashore, but First Officer James H. Counor quietly submitted to the inevitable. The marshal found an overseer and nine stevedores on the steamer, and regarding this as evidence that the Carondelet was going to take further cargo of a contraand nature aboard, he took all these men off the ship and landed them at Pier 4. North River, Marshal Holmes said he would have had the ship brought to the city and tied her

had the ship brought to the city and tied her up to some dock only for the fact that she had explosives aboard, and he thought it safer to leave her where she was. The cargo was all stowed and the vessel was very high out of water, being only partly loaded, the Intention being to have her stop at Newport News and take on 1,000 tons of coal.

New York merchants engaged in the Haytian trade and conversant with the facts think that District Attorney Walker will release the libelled steamer to-day, as she is properly cleared for Samana, Santo Domingo, by the Dominienn Consul. It is also asserted that the friends of Hyprolite have as much right to clear vessels for north Haytian ports as the friends of Légitime have to send arms openly to Port-au-Prince, as neither of the two opposing factions is recognized by President Cleveland as constituting the Government of Hayti.

According to Detective John G. Meehan, in the amploy of the Haytian Consulate, there are seven 100-pound Parrot guns, five sixty pounders, 2,000 shells, 150 cases of rifles from Hartley and Graham, and 11 cases of saddles. Hartiey and Graham, and II cases of saddies, bridles, and other equipments of cavairy. These articles were all taken down to the Carondelet by the steam lighter Admiral and loaded in the steamer which lay near Bedloo's Island in order to get the benefit of the light for the work done at night.

Lieut. Hanks, in command of the revenue cutter Manhattan, ran alongside the Carondelet yesterday morning and informed the officers in charge that she was violating the law in taking powder aboard without flying a red flag, besides being outside the limit where she had a right to take powder at all. arties and Graham, and 11 cases of saddle

He Says He Is Admiral Porter's Son, and is Going to Fight for Legitime.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.-A man who has been quietly living in this city for a day or two told a reporter to-day that he was Major David E. Porter, son of Admiral Porter. He also said: "I am the man who three weeks ago made an agreement with the Haytian Minister. Mr. C. C. Preston, to go to Hayti and assume com-mand of the forces loyal to Légitime. The terms of the contract were that I was to receive in gold \$300 a mopth, and in the event of being killed the sum of \$15,000 in gold was to be paid to my wife. Minister Preston, before I could make arrangements to start, divulged the agreement, and the press caught up the story and we feil out. More than that, the indignation of my father was aroused, and he looked with disapproval on the step I had taken. After the first rupture between the Haytian Minister and myself another conference was held and the former terms were reasserted. Again there came a misunderstanding. A third meeting was arranged and the first contract signed. Then there came another failing out, and there the matter stands now. I intend to go to Hayti, and will leave this country with the understanding that I take charge of Legitime's troops. in gold \$300 a month, and in the event of being

POLICEMAN FARLEY'S TRIAL.

For Drunkenness This Time-To Be Tried for Assault Next Week.

Policeman Philip Farley, who clubbed Mrs. Amelia Hamilton and fired his revolver into a crowd that he was detailed to keep back from the ruins of the burned Graham factory at Second avenue and Forty-third street on last Saturday, was tried before the Commissioners yesterday on the charge of drunkenness. Roundsman Bingham was the complainant. Christian Schnaufert said that one of Farley's bullets passed close to his head. Architect Thomas Graham of 109 East Forty-sixth street testified that the crowd was too big for Farley to handle. Farley was excited, but he wasn't drunk. Fireman Boylan of Truck 7 said that he saw Farley shoot in the air, at the ground, and at a pile of bricks. Foreman Nugent of Truck 7 said that he asked Farley for his pistol because his firing was exciting the crowd, and that Farley gave him the weapon without remonstrance.

Farley's eye was swollen, and his nose was cut. He said in his defence that he fired in the air to drive back the crowd. He denied that he had been intoxicated.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday the case against Farley was adjourned until Feb. 13. Mrs. Hamilton, who was kicked and beaten by Farley, is still confined to her bed. Farley to handle. Farley was excited, but he

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 .- Mrs. Minnie Vernon, an actress, to-day sued out a writ against Dan S. Vernon, actor, and advance agent of the "A Legal Wreck" company. Mrs. Vernon charges Legal Wreek "company. Mrs. Vernon charges that Mr. Vernon has not contributed to her support since Nov. I last, and that he has gone through the ceremony of marriage with Jesse N. lipe. She further asserts that they deny that she was ever Dan Vernon's wife. To this she replies that she learned after her marriage to him that he already had a wife in England, but that he had always acknowledged har as his wife, and that the England wife obtained a divorce from him in May last.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1889. MORE DIARIES TO COME.

JUDGE SMITH CROSS-EXAMINED ABOUT THOSE ALREADY INTRODUCED.

His Apprehensions Regarding Judge Hilton's Management of the Stewart Estate

— Didn't Permit his Wife to Act as a Spy

— Sorry that He Suspected Mrs. Hilton.

Undeterred by his failure on Tuesday to set on record Mrs. Smith's letters to Judge Hiton, because the writer was not in the witnea chair in place of her husband. Judge Russil, when the Stewart will case was resumet yesterday, produced a lot of letters from Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Stewart. Mr. Choate promptly objected to their admission as evidence.

will was made under undue influence, and I want to show that other influences reached the mind of the tesatrix at the time she disposed of her property. contended Judge Russell. Surrogate Raneum finally decided that the letters should be read if upon examining them Judge Smith would say that the sentiments

and expressions in them were such as he approved of at the time they were written. Mr. Choate had an exception recorded as Judge Russell got a lot of letters read under this provise. None of then amounted to much in the way of helping Judge Russell's case, although the entire morning was spent in reading them.

ination of Judge Smith by ea-Surrogate Rolins, who appears for Charles J. Clinch as legatee. "Mr. Clinch had the same laterest in Mrs. Stewart's estate, in case she died intestate, as your wife, did he not?" asked Mr. Rollins.

The afternoon was devoted to a cross-exam-

'Yes, each had one-tenth."

at your house? It would have been mural to do so."

I don't remember any particular cuversation but I am quite sure we had one."

"Why do you think so?"

Because the impression I have of haviews makes me think we must have had."

"Do you want us to think you are rully in doubt on this subject?"

I have not much doubt, but I don't remember any specific interview or what was stil.

"Did you tell him of your interviews with Mrs. Stewart in relation to her transfes to Judge Hilton?"

"I don't remember."

Judge Hilton?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you tell him that Mrs. Stewart believed.
Judge Hilton was holding the proper? In
trust, while you believed he was not, buwas
an absolute owner?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you ever talk to Judgo Hilton othe
transfers?"

transfers?"
"Very likely, but I don't remember,"
"Isn't it strange you don't remember?"

"Isn't it strange you don't remember?"

No."

Taking up the subject of the strained ilations between brother and sister and their inities. Mr. Rollins asked:

"There is some sort of coolness between our wife and Chas. J. Clinch, is there not?"

I have been recently led to believe thatiff. Clinch felt indifferent to my family. There as been no coolness on the part of my wife.

Was there a change in your own relans with him since Mrs. Stewart's death?"

There was a personal change between im and myself when he was last in this courry after Mrs. Stewart's death. There was nocession for it."

What made you, then, think there washis change?

casion for R."

"What made you, then, think there washis change?"

"I thought he treated me coldly and indigrently during all of that last visit, and win I went to bid him good-by his manner waimpudent, and from being cold and indifferen he became offensive."

Judge Smith thought the original caus of Clinch's coolness was that he had reproshed Clinch for trying to get Mrs, smith to sin a paper agreeing that Judge Hilton should manage the Stewart business. On that occasion Mr. Clinch said to him. 'You are an outder in this family, and have nothing to do willt."

After Judge Smith had acknowledged hat his wife's suit for the removal of Mr. Clinh as executor had begun with his approval Mr. Rollins asked him his opinion of Mr. Stewt's Garden City venture.

Rollins asked him his opinion of Mr. Stewrt's Garden City venture.

I thought it an unfortunate investmet. I considered Garden City a good bank of depsit, as it turned out to be.

"Didn't you think it unfortunate because it diverted so much of the estate from pegons who might otherwise have had it?"

The witness finally acknowledged that such a thought might have crossed his mind.

"Prior to the death of Mr. Stewart you new of intimate relations existing for many genrs between Judge Hilton and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart?" asked Mr. Rollins.

Yes."

Mrs. Hellton was related Mr. Stewart."

"Yes."
"You knew Mrs. Hilton was related to Mrs.
Stewart; that she was a second cousit?"
"I don't know whether I did or ng. I was surprised to hear her called 'cousin and had to study it out."
"Having studied it out and knowing of their intimacy, you were not surprised at Mr. itew-intimacy, you were not surprised at Mr. itew-intimacy.

"Having studied it out and knowing of their intimacy, you were not surprised at Mr. Itewart making Judge Hilton his except and leaving him a legacy of \$1,000,000 for chaing up the business?"

"I was surprised at the size. I thught it the biggest legacy I ever heardo!"

"Surprised at the size but not at the nat?"

"Your relations with Mr. Stewart we not intimate?"

"You were polite."

"You were polite."

"You were polite."

"You were polite also to Judge Hilbr and Mr. Clinch—did you treat them all alike."

"I don't remember, but Mr. Stewartbeing brought in familiar intercourse with m family, my treatment of him, of course, wamore polite than my treatment of Judge Hilto."

"After Mrs. Stewart's death you marrally supposed Judge Hilton would have Mr. Stewart's confidence and corresponding intence over her?"

"Yes."

supposed Judge Hilton would have Mrsstowart's confidence and corresponding intence over her?"

"Yes."

"And you were apprehensive from the start that he would exercise an influence ow her injurious to the estate?"

"I was apprehensive from the time I av reports of the transfers in the papers; i fact, from the moment she and he proposed b continue the business."

"Isn't it true that your apprehensions as when you heard he was placed in control of the Stewart property as executor of the fill of Mr. Stewart?"

"Possibly it may have begun at Mr. Hewart's death, when Judge Hilton took possition of the house and acted as if he were mass."

"And you thought you ought to be mair?"

"No: but my wife should have had timething to say about matters, and she did isist on the funeral being heid in St. Mark's Chreh when Judge Hilton wanted to hold it leswhere."

"As she succeeded in her desige, Jidge

on the interactioning and its standard to hold it issemblers, when Judge Hilton wanted to hold it issemblers, and the succeeded in her design. Jrige Hilton wasn't master that time. Now nout your diary. You have said your entriesh it your diary. You have said your entriesh it with regard to future contingencies begathed day after Mr. Stewart's funeral. Didn'tyou make any before?"

"I think not."

"Didn't you make an entry on the da Mr. Stewart died?"

"Yes: I entered, 'I went to New York."

"Then your apprehensions began asson as Mr. Stewart died?"

"It is not unlikely that they did."

"Now, who else kept a diary in your fandy?"

"Mrs. Smith has silways kept a termal diary of events."

"Did you ever see any entry in it reseding these matters?"

"No."

"Who did keep a diary about them?"

"No."
"No."
"No."
"Well. I supposed Prescott Hall Butlarkept one. As we discussed these matters a my house a great deal, he knew I kept om, and may have done so, too, as a matter of preaution."
"How many discussions did you have with Mr. Butler in your house in the spring of 17.7"
"I don't knew—a good many."
"I don't knew—a good many."
"I think they all knew of it, but I don remember telling them.
"Did you give any directions to your we or to any members of your family in regard to be serving what took place at Mrs. Stewart's buse or what Judge Hilton did?
"I didn't request my wife or any ore che to do any such thing. I wouldn't allow here act as a spy."
"Yet you were willing to have yourwise act as your informant of things you desied to know?"
"I was willing to get all the informatour my wife or any one cise I could and it is in the diary."
"But you stopped short of directing are one to act as a spy?"
On the witness objecting to the form of the question, Mr. Bollins asked:
"Is it true that you did not intimates any

omto report to you what you desired to put in

omeo report to you what you desired to put in you diary?"

Ten."

The witness said that after Mrs. Stewart had eviently taken offence at his doing so, he made units mind to say nothing more to, her about herelations with Judge Hilton as "matter of sell-respect." He very likely told his family of theine of policy he intended to adopt.

"I'd you put down in your diary every word of the conversations which took place between yound Mrs. Stewart?"

"but down all I remembered."

"twould have taken three or four times the syme the interviews occupied in your diary if a smoographer had taken them?"

"toy likely; that is, as to the interview of Jul 12. The April interview was short."

The witness was not certain how soon after thehterviews he made the entries in his diary, or mether he set down the conversation in the order in which it occurred. He had manifestly omted to mention in his entry of the first interview that Judge Hilton had told Mrs. Stewarti would take but two years in place of five to find up the business. He made up his miss to speak to Mrs. Stewart about her relations with Judge Hilton on the evening the will was probated, when the Judge announced his intention of centinuing the business. Under the dreumstances, he did not think it unusual golf so early the next morning and seeing herbood. Going back to the diary, he said he did know whether his wife was aware that he light it to record the information she gave him.

he lipt it to record the information she gave him.

Mr Rollins read an entry in which Judge Smit had said that, on being told by his wife thasles, Hilton had followed him up stairs, which he went to see Mrs. Stewart in her room on the 5, he coupled this with the sound of a footen he had heard in the adjoining room, and inferred she was eavesdropping. He asks Judge Smith if he thought the record of thainet would be of importance to him.

Juge Smith replied: "I regret that you have compelled me to make public an imputation then cast on a lady whom I afterward learned to love and respect. From her subsequest conduct I have concluded that I misjudgh her."

Irpite of this confession the witness denied thate was at that time unduly suspicious as to the recopie besides Mrs. Hilton.

The Surrogate gave him until Monday to product he subsequent diaries he has kept.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

An I'nknown Steamer Sinks with All or Lendon, Feb. 6.-The British bark Largo Bay bound for Aukland, was towed to Spithed to-day in a sinking condition. She repors that on Monday night last she was in collisen with an unknown four-masted steamer of Beachy Head, and that the steamer was

surk with all on board. the seamen of the Largo Bay say they are cornin that the lost steamer carried passen-ges, and they estimate that the crew and passemers together numbered at least 100 persees. The steamer sunk eight minutes after the collision occurred.

FRANZ JOSEF'S PROCLAMATION.

Ile Thunks His Subjects for Their Sym-pathy in His Affletion,

VIENNA, Feb. 6.-Emperor Francis Joseph. h an autograph letter to Premier von Taafe. orders that publicity be given to the following proclamation:

"To My Peoples. "Overwhelmed with deep grief, I humbly bow my head before the inscrutable decree of Divine Providence, appealing with my peoples to the Almighty to give me strength so that I

to the Aimighty to give me strength so that I may not falter in the conscientious performance of my duties as ruler, but may keep before my eyes that course of steadiast adherence which assures for the common weal the blessings of peace.

It has been a consolation to me during these days of bitter woe to know that I was upheld by the heartfelt sympathy of my peoples, of which I have received from all sides the most touching tokens. It is with profound gratitude that I feel how the bond of mutual love and faithfulness, uniting me and my house with all the booples of the empire, only gains strength and security in times of such great affliction.

The proclamation further expresses the heartfelt thanks of the Emperor and Empress and their sorely stricken daughter-in-law for the sympathy accorded them, and concludes by asking God's help in future and the cooperation of Austrian subjects with their ruler to secure the welfare of their fatherland.

Moors Visit the German Emperor. BERLIN, Feb. 6 .- Emperor William to-day ceived the special embassy sent by the Sul-

tan of Morocco to congratulate him upon his accession to the throne. The reception took accession to the throne. The reception took place in the White Hall of the Schloss. Emporor William was seated upon a throne, surrounded by his Ministers and a number of Generals and court officials. The Ambassador from Morocco read a letter from the Sultan to the Emperor in Arabic, which was translated by a dragoman. The Emperor replied in German. He said he hoved that the relations between the two countries would continue to grow more cordial. The embassy drove from the Schloss in state equipages amid a grand military display.

military display. The German Side of the Samoan Trouble. BERLIN, Feb. 6 .- The Hamburger Correondent publishes a letter signed "Otto Hierich," which gives an account of the recent events in Samoa from the German point of view. The letter says that the whole fight in samea occurred on German private property. The writer asserts that the United States steamer Nipsic supplied the "rebels" with ammunition through Capt. Leary of the United States steamer Adams, and he deplores the fact that all the efforts of the German Consult ostop the sale of war munitions to the natives have proved futile.

Rudolf Wanted a Divorce,

BERLIN, Feb. 6.-A despatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Rome says: "In January Rudolf addressed himself direct to the Pope. without his father's knowledge, to ask assistance in obtaining a divorce and authority to marry again. The Pope sent the letter to the Emperor, and the result was a serious explanation between the father and the son, which probably unhinged the latter."

AnAttack on Whites in China,

LONDON, Feb. 6 .- Advices from Shanghai say a riot has occurred at Ching-Klang-Foo, a say a riot has occurred at Ching-Riang-Foo, a treaty port on the Yantse-Kiang, and the British Consulate and seven houses belonging to foreigners have been wreeked by the riot-ers. The British man-of-war Mutine has been despatched to Ching-Kiang-Foo to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

Mr. Pendleton Attending to His Duties. Berlin, Feb. 6 .- The report that Judge Lambert Tree, United States Minister to Rus-

sia, is acting as the representative of Mr. George H. Pendleton, the American Minister here, is without foundation. Mr. Pendleton, though ailing, is constantly at work. He has not been required to call at the Foreign Office for some time.

President Charles T. Barry and Secretary Gardner Sherman of the West Side Association and a delegation of the West End Avenue Improvement Asso ciation favored Mayor Grant with a visit yesterday. They asked for his endorsement and support of the act They asked for his endorsement and support of the act pending in the Legislature providing for the paying of the Bonlevard. The property represented by the associations is west of the Bonlevard and along Riverside to the Bonlevard and along Riverside that the Bonlevard separates them from the elevated road by a slough of mud in bad weather and a desert of that in good weather, and the disadvantage to the property in very great.

Mayor firstn agreed with the committee heartily as to the needs and rights of the district, but said that he could not speak in favor of the Connelly bill, which seemed to him to be special legislation. The discourage greated with the removed at once, however, by telling his visitors that a new bill, with the same end and without the objectionshie features, has been introduced.

Short in His Accounts.

Collumbus, Ga., Feb. 6.—W. W. Bussey, paying teller of the lingle and Flooria Savings Bank and Eagle and Fhoria Manufacturing Company, disappeared under mysterious circumstances yesterday. He left the bank at 2:25, saying he was going to have a tooth treated, and left a note on his deak for his brother, saying he was in deep trouble, and it would be useless to search for him, as he could not be found. Investigation of his rash accounts up to 1 o clock to-day shows a shortage of \$2.201.

Muking Ready to Try Cleary.

Cleary's trial in Binghamton will begin in ew days. Assistant District Attorney Semple said yes REVIVING THE CABLE ROAD.

MR. HAMILTON INTRODUCES HIS RILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

He Mays It Is Not a Substitute for Rapid Transit, but a Subsidiary System-The Money Pald from Our City Treasury to Denominational Institutions-The Number and Cost of Paupers in the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.-Mr. Hamilton introduced the Cable Road bill in the Assembly this morning. The bill revives the charter of the old cable road and remedies a defect for which it was defeated in the Court of Appeals. Mr. Hamilton said that the bill provides that the corporation, before using any of the routes laid out by the Commissioners, must obtain the consent of the local authorities and a majority in value of the property owners, or the consent of Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court. The difference between the cable franchise asked in this bill and the street-car franchises granted under the Cantor General Bailway act is that the cable road is not required to buy its franchise at auction, but the franchiso is granted outright. Mr. Hamilton said that the cable road will

abandon its route on Madison avenue above Porty-second street, Forty-second street east of Madison avenue, Fifty-eighth street, Twenty-second street, East Broadway, its whole exterior line from Barrow street to Seventy-second street, and the route from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, with the provise that no line shall be abandoned without the consent of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. Mr. Hamilton claimed for the bill that it will give the north and south lines above Twenty-third street, one over the Boulevard, one up Lexington avenue, and one up First avenue, which will be continued to the Battery on an elevated structure east of Broadway. There are to be

fourteen cross-town branches.
In speaking of the merits of the bill, Mr. Hamilton said: "It is no substitute for rapid transit that is offered, but a subsidiary system, that for cheapness, speed, and cleanliness sur-passes all others yet devised. The advantage which the company enjoys is that its charter having been thoroughly discussed in the courts. it can proceed at once to build this road, which can be constructed in a single senson while any rapid transit scheme would require years of litigation before it could begin, and further years for its construction. Notwithstanding the prejudice against it. I have concluded to propose this measure, trusting that the result will justify my action."

The bill was referred to the Committee on

will justify my action."

The bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Comptroller of New York city sent to the Assembly to-day his answer to Mr. Crosby's resolution of inquiry as to the amount of money paid from the city treasury to various institutions. Mr. Crosby inquired what amounts were paid last year, to what institutions the religious denomination which controlled the institution, and by what warrant the amounts were paid. The Comptroller reported that there were paid last year to homan Catholic institutions, \$988,577; to Protestant institutions, \$988,577; to Protestant institutions, \$166,004; to Hebrew institutions, 4166,955. The authority for most of those payments is the Consolidation act. The two institutions receiving the largest sums are the Catholic Protectory and the Foundling Asylum, both Catholic institutions, that receive about a quarter of a million dollars each. The resolution was ordered to be printed. No bill has been introduced on the subject, and no further action will be taken until the Assemblymen read the report.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

These bills were introduced in the Assembly: Those bills were introduced in the Assembly:
By Mr. Haran-To grade the New York park police
and to fix their salaries.
By Mr. Cronin-To legalize the burial tax on bodies
taken to Newtown, Queens county. The amount of the
tax is fixed at \$1 for each funeral. Nobody is allowed to
be buried until the tax is paid.
By Mr. Bush-Appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase
of Creedmars Rille Range for the Hate.
By Mr. Plaberty-Increasing the salary of the State
Dairy Commissioner to \$5,000 and giving him the power
to enter any place of business to search for ofcomargarine and imitation butter.
By Mr. Graham-To make New York city a cavalry
regiments pay for their armory.
Among the bills that tracsed the Assembly

Among the bills that passed the Assembly Were:
Seniator Cantor's, for an additional stenographer in
the new part of the City Court of New York.
Mr. Blumenthai's, providing for the appointment of
Commissioners to promote uniform marriage and diwire laws in the various States.
Senator Covageshall's muking an appropriation for the
purchase of electrical apparatus to kill murderers.
Mr. Kimball's, to prevent the carrying of concealed
weapons in incorporated villages.

The Secretary of State sent to the Legislature a report of the paupers in various counties in the State. Lust year there were 92.661 county naupers, 43.112 flown paupers, and 57.896 per-sons who were temporarily relieved by the town or county authorities. The cost of the county and town paupers was \$3.888.315. The county and town paupers was \$3.88.315. The poorhouses in the counties cost \$3.139.380. The rest of the money was spent in giving temporary relief. There are 10,000 acres of land attached to the poorhouses. The original cost of the poorhouses and the lands surrounding them was \$2.333,000. They are estimated to be worth a million dollars less now. On Pec. I there were 20,461 persons in poorhouses. The Secretary of State estimates that the labor of these paupers is worth less than \$100,000. houses. The Secretary of State estimates that the labor of these paupers is worth less than \$100,000.

The Senate passed Mr. Hamilton's bill to incorporate the Sevilla Home for Children, and Senator Worth's bill to call the Brooklyn detectives Sergeants and to pay them more.

There was a debate in the Senate over Senator Ives' bill authorizing the city authorities of New York to spend \$400,000 for completing the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park. Senator Langbein opposed the bill on the ground that the Museum should not get the money anyhow until it agreed to keep open on Sunday. Senator Grady said that on the third reading of the bill he would endeavor to have it amended by including a section for the compulsory opening of the Museum en Sunday. Senator Cantor said that the city authorities of New York would not give the Museum the \$400,000 until the trustees agree to open it on Sunday.

Senator Cantor's Naval Militia bill passed the Senate this morning with no votes to spare. The bill authorizes the establishment of a

Senator Cantor's Naval Militia bill passed the Senate this morning with no votes to spare. The bill authorizes the establishment of a naval militia; to ask the Federal Government for uniforme, equipments, and ships, to act as an adjunct to the National Guard.

Senator Erwin objected to the bill as a step back to the State rights idea. He said that this was a national instead of a federal Government, and that the national Government should look after the navy and should run it itself.

Senator Grady read a letter from Admiral

should look after the navy and should run it itself.

Senator Grady read a letter from Admiral Porter and expressed the opinion that no rational grounds for objection could be discovered.

Senator Pierce believed that one great advantage from the bassage of the bill would be the training of native sallors and the formation of a military organization to defend the harbor of New York.

Senator Coggeshall could not see the necessity for a navy. He said that the bill was an entering wedge for large appropriations, and that if the national Government did not appropriate the money the naval milital would go to the Legislature and ask for it.

Senator Worth said that it would be easy enough to recruit sailors, as there were many young men in his district with military blood, who would rather fight on sea than on land, and they were always ready to fight on land.

Senators Deane, Laughlin, C'Connor, Raines, Robertson, and Van Cott voted with the Democrats, who all fanced the bill.

NOTED POLICEMEN IN TROUBLE, Bonfield and Schnack of Chicago Suddenly

Suspended from Duty. CHICAGO, Feb. 6.-Inspector Bonfield and Capt, Schaack were to-night indefinitely suspended from office. Bonfield and Schaack are the police officers whom the Chicago Times has been charging with corruption in office. has been charging with corruption in office, the specifications being that the pair were virtually in league with gambiors, saloon keepersthieves, and the demi monde. The first result of the charges was the immediate filing of libel suits against the Tones, and the suits were added to daily until the total amount of damages from the newspapers asked by the officers and others is nearly \$1.500,000.

Jacob Lowenstein, detective, was also suspended. The three officers made a final appeal to the Mayor to-night, but were told they could no longer exercise authority until they proved themselves innocent of the charges made against them.

Electric Light Building for Jersey City. The Jersey City Electric Light Company surchased ground in Jersey City near the bill at Wayne and Monigomery streets yesterday, and they will that a two-story building 200 by 100 feet. When it is completed the company, since will be extended and private resistences will be highled with incandescent lights. The new building is to be of brick. Work will be begin at once.

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure. For twenty-five years the standard.-Ado

THE NEW BISHOP OF MICHIGAN.

The Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee of Calvary Church, New York, Elected. DETROIT, Feb. 6,- The Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., of Calvary Church, New York, was elected Bishop of Michigan at the special session of the clergy and laity of this dioceso

Dr. Satterlee was chosen upon the first ballot by a practically unanimous vote. There is some doubt expressed as to his acceptance. Dr. Satterlee received on the first ballot 48 clerical votes, against 44 for three other candidates. The lay vote stood 103 to 13. Dr. Satterleo's election was then made unanimous. and a committee was appointed to go to New York and wait upon him.

A MEDICAL STUDENT'S DEATH.

Found Sitting at his Deak with a Hype dermic Syringe in his Hand.

Mr. George E. Frazer, a student in College of Physicians and Surgeons and a son of Judge Frazer of Caldwell, Ohio, was found dead in his room at 349 West Fiftieth street at 5% o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had a hypodermic syringe in his hand, and though a post-mortom examination has not yet been nade, the indications are that he committed

made, the indications are that he committed suicide.
Frazer was 24 years old, and was a member of the senior class in the medical college and lived at 349 West Fiftieth street, which is a boarding house kept by Mrs. Emeline Packer. Frazer and his classmates, Harman and Wood, had a suite of rooms on the second floor.
For some months just Frazer has not been in the best of health. He was cheerful as usual, however, yesterday. He went to his room after funch, and when Wood and Hardman returned from the college at 5% o'clock they found him sitting dead in his chair at his study table.

Foliceman Thompson of the Forty-seventh street station boards at Mrs. Packer's house, and he reported the ease at the station. Mrs. Packer said last night that Frazer was a son of Judge Frazer of Ohio.

A BLIZZARD NORTH OF US

Violent Storm in Northern New York and

Canada-Trains Delayed. LOCKPORT, Feb. 6 .- A mild blizzard has provailed here all day. The thermometer fell fifty degrees within twenty-four hours, and early this morning registered 10° below zero.
Oswego. Feb. 6.—A violent blizzard prevails here, and the mercury is at zero. If the storm continues to-night a railroad blockade will follow. Trains to-day are from three to six

hours late.
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 6.—The cold wave continues throughout Canada, the thermometer registering from 10° to 40° below zero. All railroad trains are delayed to day by the storm, and the outgoing Boston train has been cancelled. storm, and the outgoing Boston train has been cancelled.

Mostreat, Feb. 6.—A blizzard is prevailing here to-day, and in consequence the trotting and the opening of the nark toboggan slide have been cancelled. The Frazer Consting Club of Syracuse came as far as St. Henri last night. It was their intention to parade through the streets of this city this morning, but the blizzard prevented them from doing so. They will however, take part in the tancy drive tomorrow. They have their steel bob sleighs, twenty-six feet long, which cost \$2,000.

STAUNION, Va., Feb. 6.—The cold wave reached Staunton this morning. Ice is forming rapidly and it is growing colder.

Winchester, Va., Feb. 6.—The thermometer registered 14° this morning and it has been freezing all day. It is colder to-night, with indications that the mercury will fail to zero by morning. The prospects for a good ice crop are excellent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 6 .- Special reports to the Eagle from up the Hudson to-night show that at all points between Barrytown and Albany the ice is fast and is seven inches thick. All the ferries north of Rhinebeck except at All the ferries north of Rhinebeck except at Catskill have ceased running. It is said that the ice haulers drawing ice from Barrytown Cove to the Mutual Benefit Company's house have struck for more pay. They have been getting two cents a cake and want three cents. Ice bosses in town to-night say that if the present cold weather continues two days longer the ice harvest will be begun at all points from Barrytown to Albany on Saturday, but they expect the crop will be over a million tons short.

Utica, Feb. 6.—The body of Joseph Henick of New York Mills, a weaver, was found frozen half a mile west of Whitesboro Station, on the New York Central and Hudson River Raifroad, this forention by track hands. The body was lying near a fence, quite a distance from the track. Henlek had apparently taken off his overcoat and lain down upon it, and had tied his handkerchief around a board of the fence.

Mr. Richardson and the Atlantic Avenue Raifrond. Company. The investigation will be resumed this morning.

Reference was made has night in Plymouth Church to "good lieacon Richardson, who has nist secret one of his most notable victories." It was the regular monthly meeting of the Unions "was the subject of discussion. The second results of the language of the leave of the Rev. Dr. Abbott, Mr. Wilder spoke strongly in favor of the unions. this foreignon by track hands. The body was lying near a fence, quite a distance from the track. Honlek had apparently taken off his overcoat and lain down upon it and had tied his handkerchief around a board of the fence. There was a little blood on his face, and it was thought that he was struck by a train and had been unable to go any further than the fence, to which he tied the handkerchief to attract attention. He was last seen alive yesterday evening in the village of Whitesboro, going toward the depot. He was not a drinking man

MONTREAL, Peb. 6.-Carnival visitors are still powrinkal. Feb. 6.—Carnival visitors are still pooring into the city, and are not a little surprised to find it in full enjoyment of the "bitzard." All trains were late to day—some four or five hours. The drivers of incoming trains report the roads heavily blocked with snow for many miles out. Snow ploughs have been kept constantly at work. Rubenstoin, channion fancy skater, stated at Victoria Black before the Governor-General this afternoon.

A Greenwood Lake Guide Frozen to Death, James Gordon, Jr., one of the parsmen and guides at the Fuller House, Greenwood Lake, was found dead in the mountains between the lake and Sterling on Wednesday morning by a searching party instituted to look for him. Gordon went to Sterling to attend an elec-tion on Monday. Jan. 28, and on following might stirred to return. He was intosicated and got lost on the mountains in the dark. It was evident that he died of exposure, and the budy was frozen stiff when found.

Patting on ley Walks,

The slippory sidewalks were responsible for her removal to the New York Hospital. James. Higgins of 415 hast Twelfin street shipped in Forty second street, nor Broad Say, and broke his thigh. Foliceman James Revelle of the hast Eighty such the street station fell in Touth avenue and sprained[b]o left inke.

Mrs. Jeanette Barnes, an old colored woman, was found frozen to death on the Jamaica road yesterday morning. She had gone to Florbing, and it is so posed that while she was attempting to waik to Jamais she was overlaken by the storm.

The storm that passed over this city yester-The storm that passed over this city yesterday morning moved off the New England coast accompanied by high winds, preceded by rain in New York
and New England and followed by heavy snow in all
sections bordering on the Atlantic from Virginia north
ward. Through New England it was beaviest. The
cold wave followed closely in the rear of the storm and
rain the temperature of this city down to 1x- and auring
the day it did not go above are, with a high continuous
erly wind of thirty six miles an hour. The coldest
place was at 84 Vincent. Minn. Not below zero, at Paul,
its below: Chicasco, zero, and furtain. 2x below
With the exception of the lower lake regions and New
Rugland it was clear everywhere, the cold overspreading the entire country. It will be cold and fair to-day.

The Weather Yesterday, Indicated by Perry's thermometer, in This sestimators 3 A. M. 197, 6 A. M. 197, 6 A. M. 197, 12 A. M. 197, 12 M. M. 197, 14 M. 177, 11 M. 177,

Signal Office Predictions.

For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Shode Island, Connecticut, and eastern New York, taxr, clearing in Ebode Hiand, slightly colder, fol-

warmer, westerly winds dominishing in force.
For the District of Columbia, Naryland, Virginia, and
Delaware fair, Comitined how temperature, rising
singhtly in western Maryland and Virginia, westerly
winds diminishing to force.
For western Pennsylvania and western New York,
fair; clearing; warmer; westerly winds, diminishing
in force and decoming variable.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BROOKLYN TIE-UP OFF.

ENTIRELY IGNORED. Complete Victory for Deacon Richardson-

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF D. A. 78

He Dictates a Contract-The Strikers Crowding Each Other to Get Back.

The tie-up on the Atlantic Avenue Railond in Brooklyn, after a severe struggle of thirteen days, has been broken, and the comonny has scored a decisive victory, having virtually brought the men to its own terras. On the morning of Jan, 25 the mon employed

on the eight lines tied up the road. President tichardson was willing to renew the contract which existed last year, but the Executive Board of D. A. 75 Knights of Labor wanted him to make some concessions which would, as he asserted, increase the running expenses by \$50,000. Only one hard fight occurred between the police and the mob, which sympathized with the strikers. It resulted in a deelsive victory for the former, and this con-vinced the strikers that the city authorities were determined at all cost to protect the new men whom Mr. Richardson had employed to take their places. It was evident to them that it was only a matter of a few weeks when all the cars would be again in full operation, and that they would either have to make an unconditional surrender to the company or look for employment elsewhere. The former alternative was substantially adopted yesterday morns

ditional surrender to the company or look for employment elsewhere. The former alternative was substantially adopted yesterday morning, when a committee of nine, representing all the strikers, called on Mr. Richardson and declared their intention to abandon the fight and return to work on such terms as would be acceptable to the company. Benjamin Douglass, spokesman of the committee, said:

"We come, Mr. Richardson, as a committee of your former candoyees. We have thrown the Executive Committee evorboard. We have no further use for it."

Mr. Richardson informed the striking committee that, so far as the stablemen were converned, not one of them would be taken back. He was willing to take back as many of the old men as worre required to fail the vacant places, but such men as wanted to get back would have for men as wanted to get back would have for men as wanted to get back would have for men as wanted to get back would have for men as wanted to get back would have for men as wanted to get back would have for men as wanted to get back would have for men as wanted to get back would have for you to do is to declare the strike off and let each man come to the office and make the best terms he can. We have no objection to your joining a benevolent organization, but we never again can allow you to take us by the neck and run this road."

The committee requested that he give them until 5 P. M. to return an answer. This was granted, Mr. Richardson promising to suspend the hiring of new men until he should hear from the committee. Meanwhile the company was running its carse on the two branches of the Fifth avenue line and on the Seventh avenue and Fifteenth street lines, and the strikers, seeing that it would be for their interest to end the fight at once, without holding any consultation with the Executive Board of D. A. 75, authorized their committee to return to Mr. Richardson and line and on the Seventh avenue and Fifteenth street lines and the strikers and by Secretary Richardson and Internative Board of the resul

A Blizzard Out West.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Feb. 6.—A blizzard from the northwest has been blowing for two days. The mercury was 6' below last night, and is at zero to-day. The air is full of fine forem particles, and it is almost impossible for man or beast to move. Twenty inches of show have fallen, but it is heaped in drifts by the gale, and all travel and business is suspended. Railroad trains here are cancelled.

Frozen to Reath.

Ettea, Feb. 6.—The body of Joseph Henick

The Executive Board of the Keights, which has been completely ignored in the negotiations for coessation of bestifities, is co-stabilities, is

Mrs. Cleveland was Measured for New President and Mrs. Cleveland and Col. Dan Lamont made a flying visit to this city yester-day. The party left Washington at midnight. They went to the Victoria Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Francis 1. Stetson joined them and breakadjoining the President's apartments. After breakfast Mrs. Stetson took Mrs. Cleveland and the President and Col. Lamont home in her

carriage, and Mr. Stetson went to his office. At the law office of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVengh, the firm which Mr. Cleveland is to join, it was said his visit was quite unexpected.
"Mr. Clevetand," said one of the firm, "will

"Mr. Clevetand," said one of the firm, "will join us as soon after the 5th of March as he cam. His intention of coming to-day was not known in this office last night. I do not know what he is here for but it seems to me but natural that, since he is going to make his home here, that he should be locking for a residence."

Mr. and Mrs. Clevelard spent part of the day with Mrs. Stetson, and also visited Mrs. Richard W. Gil or at 55 Clinton place. They returned to the Victoria Hotel in Mr. Stetson's earriance at 11 L.M. In the morning Mrs. Cleveland was measured for several new gowns. At 11:15 Mr. and Mrs. Goveland left the hotel

gowns.

At 11:15 Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left the hotel in a carriage for the Pershreses street station of the Pennsylvania Leifrond. The party took the midnight train to washington.

The President is reported to have denied the published statement that he was negotiating for rooms in the Gerlach marriment house. Mr. Host of the Victoria Hotel said last night that President Cleveland had took him that he had received an advertisement of the apartments but had done nothing toward engaging rooms on the premises.

Secretary Lamont stated that the President would make another flying trip to New York within a lew days.

New York politicians around the nestown hotels last evening commented with interest on the fine that President there and a visit to the ingritudies seemed to be an indication that Washington was not high contrasted with the engine that the Capitol was contrasted with the capital that marks the President's visit to New York. The fact that the President and the Garernor net at Secretary Whitney sight to Service of Their strained relations farmished by the President's visit to New York. The fact that the President's visit to New York. The fact that the President and the Garernor net at Secretary Whitney sidner on Tuesday evening did not appear to outweigh the evidence of their strained relations farmished by the President's visit to New York during the Governor's stay despite the fact that yesterday was a regular public reception day at the White House.

Kuights of Labor Payor Stopping all Sunous Work.

NEWBURGA, Feb. 6. Daniel J. McKay, Recording Secretary of Local Assembly 3.602, Knights of Labor of this city, has addressed to the clergymen of Newtourgh, on behalf of the assembly, a circular letter requesting them to appoint a Sabbeth in the near future on which a point a sable if it if the near future on which all will do their utinest to show to the public the necessity of storphic all unnecessary work on the foods day. They sheak of the immoral effect of Suday work on the youth of the country, and say that one-third of the fifteen millions of necessary work on the point of the fifteen pelied to work on that day,